

According to Dr. Small's usual habit, the descriptions are supplemented by much collateral information, historical, cultural and geographic. An introduction discusses briefly the botanical history of ferns, the topographic divisions of the New York area and the groups of species to be found in each. A full list of synonyms, including a good many varieties and forms not mentioned in the text, is appended and should be useful—even though it persists in the bibliographically inaccurate habit of attributing trinomial names to authors who never used them.

Naturally the book reflects Dr. Small's well-known taxonomic and nomenclatural views. The "untidy" genus *Dryopteris* is set in order by dividing it into three. *Athyrium* also becomes three, one of them a wholly new genus, *Homalosorus*, erected for the narrow-leaved spleenwort. Following Clarkson, *Dryopteris spinulosa*, var. *americana* is treated as a separate species, *D. campyloptera*. The duplicate binomial, *Thelypteris Thelypteris* is both unfamiliar and illegitimate according to present generally accepted rules. However, a comparative list of names in this work, Gray's Manual and the Illustrated Flora makes it easy to correlate nomenclatural novelties—and they are not many. In the ferns here treated, the agreement between the old American code and the revised international rules is well-nigh complete.

Although the proof was read by no less than four highly competent colleagues as well as by the author, an occasional minor error has managed to run the gauntlet. *Botrychium multifidum* (p. 170) is not "American only"; it was originally described from Siberia. *Lycopodium flabelliforme* was not "named in 1753" but in 1901. The figure of *Botrychium obliquum* illustrates rather the variety *tenuifolium* than the typical form described in the text. But such slips are few and of little import. The book may be used with confidence and enjoyment; it should have a long and serviceable life.—C. A. WEATHERBY, Gray Herbarium.

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IPOMOEA HEPTAPHYLLA IN GEORGIA AND MEXICO.—Among the plants I had the opportunity of collecting on a recent journey through the southeast part of the United States, there was found a specimen of *Ipomoea heptaphylla* (Rottl. & Willd.) Voigt. This plant was collected (Oct. 9th, 1934) half a mile from Macon, Ga. along the Ocmulgee River, climbing on a *Solidago*. Thus, it extends somewhat the known area of distribution of the species, which occurs in the Old World Tropics, in continental tropical America, Cuba, Jamaica, Antigua, Guadeloupe and Curaçao, St. Thomas and Puerto Rico, and in the United States (according to Small, Man. of Southeastern Flora, 1087, 1933) only in Louisiana, near New Orleans. It is interesting to note that the only specimen of *Ipomoea heptaphylla* from continental America preserved in Field Museum Herbarium of Chicago was collected by Lundell (no. 979) at Tuxpeña, Campeche. So far as I know, the plant has not been reported for Mexico.—CHARLES BAEHNI, Genève.

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